3. *Pathological Anatomy of Paralytic Dementia.*—Abstract to be given at completion of the article.

4. *Degeneration of Perception.*—Gross presents an hypothesis for the explanation of certain mental phenomena seen in the insanities. If the nervous elements show an abnormal tendency to exhaustion the faculty of perception suffers; the individual "fails to grasp the subject" and an intrusion of varied ideas occurs and incoherence results. If added to the foregoing an abnormal excitability remains after exhaustion, a new series of associated perceptions are easily induced, and the clinical picture of mania obtains. On the other hand, melancholia is the result of extreme exhaustion, but with the absence of excitability. A genius shows an absence of fatigue with a lively associative excitability, consequently the sequence of a given series of perception is not broken.

5. *Experiment of Psycho-physiological Representation of Sense Perception.*—Abstract to be given at the completion of the article.

L. P. CLARK (New York).

Allgemeine Zeitschrift f. Psychiatrie.

(1902. April, Vol. 59, No. 1.).

1. Mental Diseases in the Army. EWALD STIER.
2. The Etiology of Mental Diseases Based on Chronic Alcoholism. LUTHER.
3. The Bed-treatment of Chronic Psychoses. ADOLF WÜRTH.
4. Contribution to the Differential Diagnosis of Hysteria and Katatonia. KAISER.
5. The Comparison of the Cerebral Spinal Fluid in Paralytic Dementia and Other Forms of Dementia. SCHAEFER.
6. A Decision of Responsibility. H. KORNFELD.
7. Notes on the Construction of Tropical Asylums. P. C. J. VAN BRERO.

1. *Mental Diseases in the Army.*—In the army statistics there is no tabes or paresis in officers without a luetic history. However, alcohol and trauma precipitate tabes and general paresis very frequently. Hysteria in men is quite common in the armies of middle European countries. In the German army during 1870-71, the traumatic psychoses, which include the epilepsies, was 13 in 100. Army statistics on mental diseases during peace or war are very poor. Better information is hoped for in the future, as an examination on mental diseases is now required of all military physicians on the German army.

2. *The Etiology of Mental Diseases Based on Chronic Alcoholism.*—Luther reports 8 cases of mental diseases developing on a background of delirium tremens. He holds the prognosis in such to be favorable for recovery from the single attack, but relapses are frequent on account of the neuropathic basis generally present. He also reports the histories of 18 cases of alcoholism occurring in the feeble-minded, in which the prognosis was very bad. More or less complete mental degeneration followed rapidly.

3. *The Bed-treatment of Chronic Psychoses.*—As the results of six months' bed treatment of 100 cases of mental diseases the author concludes that the patients in the chronic mania wards were much quieter, and destruction and violence were much less frequent. The necessity of isolation, narcotics and physical restraint was lessened. There were no changes in the body weight of the bed patients. Their general care was made easier and better.

4. *Contribution to the Differential Diagnosis of Hysteria and Katatonia.*—Kaiser holds that katatonic symptoms are often present in hysteria and *vice versa.* The differential diagnosis rests upon a general clinical picture of the two diseases and not upon single symptoms. The essential psychogenic character of both diseases must be borne in mind.

5. *The Comparison of the Cerebral Spinal Fluid in Paralytic Dementia and Other Forms of Dementia.*—Clonic convulsions in epilepsy were materially lessened by lumbar puncture, and the degree of post epileptic coma was also diminished. In dementia paralytica the cerebrospinal fluid pressure was always increased to an average of 182 mm., as compared with 40-100 mm. for the normal. In 2 cases of paresis the pressure fell from 200-270 mm. to 60-80 mm. after paretic convulsions. In another case after inunction treatment of iodides the pressure fell from 200 mm. to 90 mm., and a distinct remission of the disease resulted. In secondary terminal dementia and hydrocephaly and feeblemindedness, increased pressure also existed. A chemical examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid in 12 cases of paresis showed an increased per cent. of albumin, while sugar was diminished; in a lesser degree the same findings held true for the dementias and different states of feeblemindedness.

6. *A Decision of Responsibility.*—Kornfeld presents a translated summary of the expert testimony and court acquittal of a case of paranoia in our own country. The author believes the same court decision would not have been reached in Germany.

7. *Notes on the Construction of Tropical Asylums.*—The author presents a summary of his views in regard to asylum construction in the tropics, with special attention to the economic features. The text is accompanied by a ground plan. L. P. CLARK (New York).

Archives d'électricité médicale.

(1902. February, No. 110.)

1. The Mechanism of the Action of the Electric Arc on the Tissues in Photo-Therapy. H. BORDIER.
2. A New Method of Anesthetizing Teeth by Electricity. RÉGNIER AND DIDSBURY.
3. Technique of Treating Uterine Hemorrhage Employed by Prof. Bergonie. BARIET.
4. The Action of High Frequency Currents (Auto-conduction) upon Animal Thermo-genesis. H. BORDIER and A. LECOMTE.
5. The Present Condition of the Department of Diagnostic and Therapeutic Physics founded by the Hotel Dieu at Toulouse. T. MARIE.
6. Incidence Indicated Adaptable to any Radiographic Couch. H. GUILLEMINOT.
7. An Electro-thermic Pad. H. B.
8. Statistics of the Electro-medical Department in St. Audré's Hospital at Bordeaux. J. B.

1. *Electric Arc Action.* An experimental research made with the arc light apparatus of Lortet and Genoud to determine whether the erythema produced in the skin from exposure to the arc light is due to heat rays or to chemical rays. In order to apply the heat rays only, the author employed the well known solution of iodine in chloroform, which was circulated through the rock crystal cooler directly applied to the skin. The conclusion is reached that the action of the electric arc light from the above apparatus upon the tissues is wholly due to the